(ख) क्या घोड़ों की उत्कृष्ट नस्लों के विकास हेतु कोई केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो ये कहां-कहां स्थित हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार विभिन्न कार्यों में घोड़ों की उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई "अश्व नस्ल विकास केन्द्र" स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) भारत में घोड़े की उपलब्ध नस्लें इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) भूटिया, (2) कठियावाड़ी, (3) मणिपुरी, (4) मारवाड़ी, (5) स्पीति (चौमुथी), (6) झांस्कारी और (7) विशुद्ध भारतीय नस्लें

(ख) तथा (ग) केन्द्र प्रवर्ति योजना के अंतर्गत, भारवाही पशुओं के संरक्षण तथा विकास के लिए क्षेत्र स्तर पर वितरण करने के उद्देश्य से श्रेष्ठ गुणवत्ता के स्वदेशी जर्म-प्लाज्म पैदा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित फार्मों को विकसित किया गया है:—

1. अश्व प्रजनन फार्म, इनज जूनागढ़, गुजरात।

2. अश्व प्रजनन फार्म, पशुलोक ऋषिकेश, उत्तर प्रदेश।

3. अश्व प्रजनन फार्म, तिंकाइखूनन, जिला-सेनपति, मणिपुर

4. अश्व प्रजनन फार्म, लाहौल स्पीति, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

5. अश्व प्रजनन फार्म, लेह, कश्मीर, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर।

Identification of Districts for Integrated Pest Management Scheme

5629. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to identify 50 districts all over the country for implementing Integrated Pest Management scheme;

(b) if so, names and criteria adopted in selecting the districts;

(c) the number of districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh which have been selected;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have also decided to award a cash prize to the best village which had been adopting organic farming and minimum use of pesticides in the country; and

(e) the other incentives proposed to be provided under the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Sir, 250 districts have been identified under following criteria in the country:

(i) area under intensive cropping system;

(ii) high consumption of pesticides and

(iii) frequent recurrence of pests and diseases.

(c) Fourteen districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh have been selected.

(d) and (e) For promoting organic farming, there is a provision to a ward cash prizes to the best Panchayat and farmers at the National and State levels under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizers".

IPM kits, publicity materials (farmers field guide, poster etc.), and non-chemical inputs like pheromones, biocides and biological control agents are provided free of cost to the associated farmers with IPM scheme.

Warning by Farm Scientist regarding podder sacricity.

5630. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farm scientists at a workshop in Pune have warned about the impending fodder scarcity in the country;

(b) whether it is also fact that India has the largest livestock population with increasing wasteland; and

(c) if so, the steps undertaken to meet this shortage and save the livestock from starvation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. In a workshop organized by Bharat Agricultural Industries Foundation (BAIF) on leaf meal held in April, 1995 at Pune a serious concern was expressed about the fodder scarcity in the country.

(b) India has a very large livestock population accounting for about 16% of total livestock population of the world. India has the largest population of buffallows and goats.

Most grassland areas including the forest areas are extremely over grazed due to excessive livestook population and there is a wide gap between the fodder availability and requirement which were estimated to be 503 million tonnes and 630 million tonnes respectively on dry weight basis by a committee on fodder and grasses set up during 1986.

(c) The India Grassland and Fodder Research Institute of the ICAR has generated a substantial research and technology base to enhance forage/feed production. Appropriate technology to obtain high yields from cultivated forages and grasslands have been developed. Highly productive varieties of forage crops and pastureland grasses have been developed. Forage production technologies for marginal, degraded and problematic soils have also been standardised. By adoption of these improved technologies the problem of shortages of animal fodder can be resolved to a large extent.

Stagnation in Agricultural production in Orissa

5631. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the stagnation in the Agricultural production in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the bottlenecks in agricultural development in that State to increase the agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of stagnation in the productivity of many crops in Orissa. The stagnation in agricultural production is attributed to various agro economic constraints under which the cultivation is being carried out in the State.

(c) To increase the productivity of crops in the state a number of central sector/centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented through which incentives are being provided to resource poor farmers for overcoming the constraints of productivity.

Dairy Development Project in Gujarat

5632. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Dairy Development Projects which are in progress in Gujarat State with the assistance of the National Dairy Development,

(b) the assistance provided to the State during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the details of the Dairy Development Project likely to be set up in the State along with the cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The details of the Dairy Development Projects which are in progress in Gujarat State with the assistance of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is enclosed as statement (*See* below).